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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/590,317	08/23/2006	Hakan Bergkvist	P71432US0	8138
136	7590	09/14/2010	EXAMINER	
JACOBSON HOLMAN PLLC			LEE, GILBERT Y	
400 SEVENTH STREET N.W.				
SUITE 600			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20004			3676	
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			09/14/2010	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/590,317	BERGKVIST, HAKAN
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	GILBERT Y. LEE	3676

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 May 2010.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 and 5-17 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1 and 5-17 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 20 March 2008 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/5/10 has been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 1 and 5-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as based on a disclosure which is not enabling. The elements that cause the bottom plate at the bottom of the sack to be "suck/locked" at the lower corners of the are critical or essential to the practice of the invention, but not included in the claim(s) is not enabled by the disclosure. See *In re Mayhew*, 527 F.2d 1229, 188 USPQ 356 (CCPA 1976). This limitation is critical or essential since it seems that this is what causes the bottom plate to be rigid in two directions. The applicant argues on page 11, lines 23-27, that the bottom of the plate will be "stuck/locked" at the lower corners of the sack.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 5-11, 14, 15, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bergkvist (WIPO Pub. No. WO 92/02161) in view of Dillner et al. (US Patent No. 5,697,111) and Fong et al. (US Patent No. 5,581,827) and Thayer (US Patent No. 2,646,577) and further in view of Ban (US Patent No. 4,063,830).

Regarding claim 1, the Bergkvist reference discloses a bed for a child (Fig. 1) comprising a ring-shaped frame (Fig. 5) and legs (21) connected to the frame (e.g. Fig. 1), as well as a sack (including 11,12,13) of flexible material mounted on the frame, which sack having the opening verge part thereof connected to the frame (Fig. 1), a bottom (Bergkvist, 11) of the sack being configured to (i) rest on a floor on which the legs of the bed, once erected, rest, and (ii) extends over an area that substantially corresponds to the area surrounded by the frame (Bergkvist, Fig. 2), a mattress (27) having a bottom area corresponding to the bottom of the sack, a rigid integral bottom plate (17) located between the mattress and the bottom (Fig. 2) of the sack, the bottom plate having two parallel spaced-apart scoring lines (Fig. 1), which are positioned in a longitudinally central area of the bottom plate and which extend perpendicularly to a longitudinal direction of the bottom plate (Fig. 1), the frame comprising two mutually mounted frame parts (Fig. 5), with adjacent branch ends of the frame parts being

mutually connected to fittings (Fig. 6), including the frame being provided with one leg attachment for each leg (Fig. 5).

However, the Bergkvist reference fails to explicitly disclose the bottom plate being rigid in two directions; the frame including turnably mounted frame parts connected to fittings which allow the frame parts to be folded between a first end position substantially in a common plane, and a second end position in which the frame parts are parallel and overlapping, and each leg being foldably connected to an appurtenant attachment of the frame, for foldability between a first end position supporting the frame, and a second end position, in which the legs are folded back substantially parallel to the plane of the frame parts, characterized in that the frame is provided with one leg attachment for each leg, the leg attachment having a conical shape, and that spring members are provided in order to axially pull together the end of the leg and the leg attachment into connection with each other.

The Dillner et al. (hereinafter "Dillner") reference, a foldable playyard, discloses the use of a mattress (14) having a bottom area corresponding to the bottom of the sack (Fig. 4), a rigid integral bottom plate (including 32,34,36,38) located between the mattress and the bottom (Fig. 9) of the sack, the bottom plate being rigid in two directions (e.g. downwardly, longitudinally, and transversely) and having two parallel spaced-apart scoring lines (e.g. 42,44,46), which are positioned in a longitudinally central area of the bottom plate and which extend perpendicularly to a longitudinal direction of the bottom plate (Fig. 9).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to replace the mattress and bottom plate assembly of the Bergkvist reference with the mattress and plate assembly of the Bergkvist reference in order to provide a mattress assembly that is more versatile and easier to carry because of its once piece nature.

The Fong et al. (hereinafter “Fong”) reference, a child’s bed, discloses the use of a frame lock (19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide joints between side rails 31 and 32 of the Bergkvist reference in view of the teachings of the Fong reference in order to allow foldability to the bed and reduce the chances of misplacing parts during assembly and disassembly of the bed. The modified Bergkvist reference discloses the frame parts being folded between a first end position substantially in a common plane (e.g. Fong, Fig. 1), and a second end position in which the frame parts are parallel and overlapping (e.g. the side rails of Bergkvist will have to fold downwards when modified with the joints of Fong),

The Thayer reference, a sleeping apparatus, discloses the folding of tubular members of a sleeping apparatus (e.g. Fig. 2) through an attachment of the frame (Fig. 2), for foldability between a first end position supporting the frame (e.g. Fig. 1), and a second end position (e.g. Fig. 2), in which the legs are folded back substantially parallel to the plane of the frame parts (e.g. Fig. 2), the attachment having a conical shape (e.g. end of element 56 closest to element 55) for releasable attachment to leg, and spring

members (62) being provided in order to axially pull together the end of the leg and the leg attachment into connection with each other (e.g. Figs. 2 and 4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the Bergkvist reference with the conical shape and the spring members in view of the teachings of the Thayer reference in order to minimize the number of parts and to minimize the time and effort to assemble and disassemble the sleeping apparatus (Thayer, Col. 1, Lines 27-34).

However, the modified Bergkvist reference fails to explicitly disclose a leg end connecting to the leg attachment having a corresponding conical complementary surface.

The Ban reference, a spring actuated joint, discloses making mating surfaces of complimentary surfaces (Fig. 4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to make the leg attachment and the leg have complimentary surfaces in the modified Bergkvist reference in view of the teachings of the Ban reference in order to allow for pivoting of the two members (Ban, Abstract).

Regarding claims 5 and 16, the Bergkvist reference, as modified in claims 1 and 15, discloses the legs when being operatively connected to the frame converge toward a common point that is centrally positioned above the central part of the frame (Bergkvist, Fig. 1).

However, the modified Bergkvist reference fails to explicitly disclose the legs sloping at an angle from 5-25°.

Discovering an optimum range of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. Since applicant has not shown some unexpected result the inclusion of this limitation is considered to be a matter of mechanical expedience. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to slope the legs at an angle from 5-25° in the modified Bergkvist reference as a matter of mechanical expedience.

Regarding claim 6, the Bergkvist reference, as modified in claim 1, discloses the spring members being arranged to axially bias the leg against the attachment and that the attachment (Thayer, Col. 5, Lines 12-50), and the leg are axially united by a central flexible element (Thayer, 59) coupled to the spring member.

Regarding claim 7, the Bergkvist reference, as modified in claim 1, discloses a conical sleeve (Bergkvist, 56) fixed in the end of the tubular leg, the sleeve, on the outer circumference thereof, having a recess (e.g. Bergkvist, recess of 56 which 58 is formed to), and wherein the wall of the tubular leg is deformed for engagement in the recess of the sleeve for axial locking of the sleeve in the leg (Bergkvist, Col. 5, Lines 19-25).

Regarding claim 8, the Bergkvist reference, as modified in claim 1, discloses the folding fittings of the frame being arranged to allow the frame parts to be folded against each other into a direction in which the leg attachment of the frame parts are facing each other (e.g. the side rails of Bergkvist will have to fold downwards when modified with the joints of Fong).

Regarding claim 9, the Bergkvist reference, as modified in claim 1, discloses the

free ends of the legs being connected to an adjacent portion of the sack near the bottom wall of the sack (Bergkvist, through element 26).

Regarding claim 10, the Bergkvist reference, as modified in claim 1 and as best understood, discloses the frame being rectangular (Bergkvist, Fig. 1) and the support leg (e.g. Bergkvist, 21) is connected to the respective corner area of the frame.

Regarding claim 11, the Bergkvist reference, as modified in claim 1, discloses the spring loading that is exerted by the spring member between the leg and the leg attachment thereof being chosen to produce an automatic stable connection of the leg and the leg attachment thereof when the direction of the leg approaches a direction of the attachment (Thayer, Col. 5, Lines 12-50).

Regarding claim 14, the modified Bergkvist reference discloses the invention substantially as claimed in claim 5.

However, the modified Bergkvist reference fails to explicitly disclose the legs sloping at an angle of approximately 15° from the vertical.

Discovering an optimum range of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. Since applicant has not shown some unexpected result the inclusion of this limitation is considered to be a matter of mechanical expedience. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to slope the legs at an angle of approximately 15° from the vertical in the modified Bergkvist reference as a matter of mechanical expedience.

Regarding claim 15, the Bergkvist reference discloses a bed for a child (Fig. 1) comprising a ring-shaped frame (Fig. 5) and legs (21) connected to the frame (e.g. Fig.

1), as well as a sack (including 11,12,13) of flexible material mounted on the frame, which sack having the opening verge part thereof connected to the frame (Fig. 1), a bottom (Bergkvist, 11) of the sack being configured to (i) rest on a floor on which the legs of the bed, once erected, rest, and (ii) extends over an area that substantially corresponds to the area surrounded by the frame (Bergkvist, Fig. 2), a mattress (27) having a bottom area corresponding to the bottom of the sack, a rigid integral bottom plate (17) located between the mattress and the bottom (Fig. 2) of the sack, the bottom plate having two parallel spaced-apart scoring lines (Fig. 1), which are positioned in a longitudinally central area of the bottom plate and which extend perpendicularly to a longitudinal direction of the bottom plate (Fig. 1), the frame comprising two mutually mounted frame parts (Fig. 5), the nearby branch ends of which are mutually connected to fittings (Fig. 6), including the frame being provided with one leg attachment for each leg (Fig. 5).

However, the Bergkvist reference fails to explicitly disclose the bottom plate being rigid in two directions; the frame including turnably mounted frame parts connected to fittings which allow the frame parts to be folded between a first end position substantially in a common plane, and a second end position in which the frame parts are parallel and overlapping, and each leg being foldably connected to an appurtenant attachment of the frame, for foldability between a first end position supporting the frame, and a second end position, in which the legs are folded back substantially parallel to the plane of the frame parts, characterized in that the frame is provided with one leg attachment for each leg, the leg attachment having a conical

shape, and that spring members are provided in order to axially pull together the end of the leg and the leg attachment into connection with each other.

The Dillner et al. (hereinafter "Dillner") reference, a foldable playyard, discloses the use of a mattress (14) having a bottom area corresponding to the bottom of the sack (Fig. 4), a rigid integral bottom plate (including 32,34,36,38) located between the mattress and the bottom (Fig. 9) of the sack, the bottom plate being rigid in two directions (e.g. downwardly, longitudinally, and transversely) and having two parallel spaced-apart scoring lines (e.g. 42,44,46), which are positioned in a longitudinally central area of the bottom plate and which extend perpendicularly to a longitudinal direction of the bottom plate (Fig. 9).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to replace the mattress and bottom plate assembly of the Bergkvist reference with the mattress and plate assembly of the Bergkvist reference in order to provide a mattress assembly that is more versatile and easier to carry because of its once piece nature.

The Fong et al. (hereinafter "Fong") reference, a child's bed, discloses the use of a frame lock (19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide joints between side rails 31 and 32 of the Bergkvist reference in view of the teachings of the Fong reference in order to allow foldability to the bed and reduce the chances of misplacing parts during assembly and disassembly of the bed. The modified Bergkvist reference discloses the frame parts being folded between a first

end position substantially in a common plane (e.g. Fong, Fig. 1), and a second end position in which the frame parts are parallel and overlapping (e.g. the side rails of Bergkvist will have to fold downwards when modified with the joints of Fong),

The Thayer reference, a sleeping apparatus, discloses the folding of tubular members of a sleeping apparatus (e.g. Fig. 2) through an attachment of the frame (Fig. 2), for foldability between a first end position supporting the frame (e.g. Fig. 1), and a second end position (e.g. Fig. 2), in which the legs are folded back substantially parallel to the plane of the frame parts (e.g. Fig. 2), the attachment having a conical shape (e.g. end of element 56 closest to element 55) for releasable attachment to the leg, and spring members (62) being provided in order to axially pull together the end of the leg and the leg attachment into connection with each other (e.g. Figs. 2 and 4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the Bergkvist reference with the conical shape and the spring members in view of the teachings of the Thayer reference in order to minimize the number of parts and to minimize the time and effort to assemble and disassemble the sleeping apparatus (Thayer, Col. 1, Lines 27-34). Note that when the modified Bergkvist reference is folded, at least part of each leg will be facing the other legs.

However, the modified Bergkvist reference fails to explicitly disclose a leg end connecting to the leg attachment having a corresponding conical complementary surface.

The Ban reference, a spring actuated joint, discloses making mating surfaces of complimentary surfaces (Fig. 4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to make the leg attachment and the leg have complimentary surfaces in the modified Bergkvist reference in view of the teachings of the Ban reference in order to allow for pivoting of the two members (Ban, Abstract).

Regarding claim 17, the Bergkvist reference, as modified in claim 15, discloses the spring members being configured to axially bias the leg against the leg attachment (Thayer, Col. 5, Lines 41-46), and the leg attachment and the leg being axially connected by a central flexible element (59) coupled to the spring member.

4. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bergkvist in view of Dillner, Fong and Thayer and further in view of Ban as applied to claims 1-11, 14, 15, and 17 above, and further in view of Stewart, III et al. (US Patent No. 6,588,020).

Regarding claim 12, the Bergkvist reference, as modified in claim 1, discloses the opening verge of the sack being folded over and around the frame against the outside of the sack and is correspondingly attached along the respective frame piece, except at the corner area of the frame (Bergkvist, Page 3, Lines 16-28)b including the seams (15).

However, the modified Bergkvist reference fails to explicitly disclose zippers.

The Stewart, III et al. (hereinafter “Stewart”) reference, a teaching for fastening, teaches that zippers and seams are interchangeable (Col. 4, Lines 9-11).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to replace the seams of the modified Bergkvist reference with zippers in view

of the teachings of the Stewart reference in order to allow the sack to be released and washed.

5. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bergkvist in view of Dillner, Fong and Thayer and further in view of Ban as applied to claims 1-11, 14, 15, and 17 above, and further in view of Stranski et al. (US Patent No. 5,542,151).

Regarding claim 13, the modified Bergkvist reference discloses the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1, including the folding fitting comprising two mutually equal hinge elements (Fong, 19) which are turnably arranged around a common central pivot axis normal to the plane of the hinge elements (Fong, Fig. 1).

However, the modified Bergkvist reference fails to explicitly disclose the hinge elements being axially spring-loaded into parallel and surface-extended abutment against each other and that the hinge elements having an opening each arranged at a distance from the axis and extending in a circumferential direction, and a protrusion from the plane thereof, adjacent to the opening, following in the direction of circumference, the two ends of the protrusion, which connect to the hinge-element opening, abutting against each other in the end position of the fitting, in which the frame parts are folded-out in a common plane.

The Stranski et al. (hereinafter “Stranski”) reference, a joint for a playpen, discloses the hinge elements being axially spring-loaded (through element 90) into parallel and surface-extended abutment against each other and that the hinge elements

having an opening (e.g. opening of 40 accepting element 60; and 140,142) from each arranged at a distance from the axis and extending in a circumferential direction (Figs. 1A and 1B), and a bulging (e.g. ribs of 40; and walls of 140,142) from the plane thereof, adjacent to the opening, following in the direction of circumference, the two ends of the bulgings, which connect to the hinge-element opening, abutting against each other in the end position of the fitting, in which the frame parts are folded-out in a common plane (Figs. 1A and 1B).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide a hinge element to the modified Bergkvist reference in view of the teachings of the Stranski reference in order to provide a joint that promotes child safety by making it harder for a child to unlock with a two step process (Stranski, Col. 1, Lines 15-17).

### ***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 5-17 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to GILBERT Y. LEE whose telephone number is (571)272-5894. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 - 4:30, M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Shane Bomar can be reached on 571-272-7026. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/GILBERT Y LEE/  
Examiner, Art Unit 3676